

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Air related monitoring and research

| Location | Program - or – Principal Investigator | Parameters/Frequency | Period of Record |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | DEPOSITION | |
| | | -- Wet Deposition | |
| Lower Kaweah | NADP | precipitation chemistry | 1980 – present |
| Lower Kaweah | CARB | precipitation chemistry | 1983 – 19 |
| Ash Mountain | CARB | precipitation chemistry | 1983 – present |
| Emerald Lake/ Groundhog Meadow | UCSB / CARB Melack/Sickman | precipitation chemistry | 1990-1995 |
| Lower Kaweah / Middle Fork drainage | Cal Tech / CARB Collett/ Daube | fog / cloudwater chemistry | |
| Lower Kaweah | USFS | nitrogen deposition | 1999 – 2000 |
| Ash Mountain Lower Kaweah | UC Davis Jack Zabik / Jim Seiber | pesticides | 1990-1991 |
| Ash Mountain Lower Kaweah | UC Davis Linda Aston / Jim Seiber | pesticides | 1994 |
| Ash Mountain Lower Kaweah Wolverton | UN Reno James LeNoir / Jim Seiber | pesticides | 1997 |
| | | | |
| | | -- Dry Deposition | |
| Lookout Point | CASTNet | | 1997 – present |
| Wolverton | NOAA | NOX / SOX | 1986 – 1999 |
| Lower Kaweah | CARB/DRI CADMP | PM 10 and 2.5 | 1988 – 1995 |
| Middle Fork of the Kaweah | USFS / UCR Byntnerowicz | passive nitrogen | 1999 – present (seasonal) |
| Lower Kaweah | CARB / SEKI | total suspended particulates HI-Vol | 1982 – 1987 |
| Ash Mountain | CARB / SEKI | total suspended particulates HI-Vol | 1982 – 1987 |
| | | | |
| | | OZONE | |
| Ash Mountain | | continuous | 1982 – present |
| Lookout Point | | continuous | 1988 – present |
| Lower Kaweah | | continuous | 1982 – present |
| Grant Grove | | continuous | 1990 – 1995 |

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|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Cedar Grove | | passive | 2000 – present |
| Mineral King | | passive | 2000 – present |
| Misc.Backcountry | | passive | 1998 – 1999 |
| | | | |
| | | VISIBILITY | |
| Ash Mountain | IMPROVE | fine particulate matter | 1992 – present |
| Lower Kaweah | NPS – Visibility | repeat photography | 1983 – 1999 |
| | | | |
| | | SNOW | |
| 29 sites throughout SEKI | CA Water Resources | snow water content sensors/surveys | |
| Emerald Lake Tokopah watershed | UCSB / CARB Dozier et.al. | snow dynamics | mid- 1980's |
| | | | |
| | | LAKE AND STREAM CHEMISTRY | |
| Chamise Creek Tharps Creek Log Creek Emerald outflow | NPS / NAPAP | stream chemistry | 1982 – 2000 |
| Emerald Lake Pear Lake Topaz Lake Tokopah | UCSB / CARB / EOS Melack et.al. | stream chemistry | 1983 – present |
| SEKI | Western Lake Survey | lake chemistry | 1985 |
| SEKI | USGS/WRD – Clow | lake chemistry | 1999 |
| Traugers Creek Deadwood Creek East Fork | NPS - | stream chemistry | 1997 – present |
| 6 backcountry lakes in SEKI | EPA/NPS Bradford/Heithmar | lake chemistry | present |
| | | | |
| | | HYDROLOGY | |
| Elk Creek Log/Tharps Creek Emerald Outflow | NAPAP / NPS | discharge | 1982 – 1999 |
| Emerald outflow Pear outflow Topaz outflow Marble Fork | CARB / UCSB | discharge | 1983 – present |
| Traugers Creek Deadwood Creek | USGS/BRD NPS | discharge | 1997 – present |
| Kaweah watershed | SCE | discharge | early 1900's – present |
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| | | PALEOLIMNOLOGY | |

[illegible]

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Zabik, J.M. and J.N. Seiber (1993). Atmospheric transport of organophosphate pesticides from California's Central Valley to the Sierra Nevada mountains. J. Environ. Qual. 22:80-90.

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QUESTIONS/OBJECTIVES (Sierra Nevada mountains):

- determine whether there is an association between contaminant distribution and the decline/extinctions of amphibian populations
- determine concentrations of known or potential environmental endocrine disruptors and related chemicals
- assemble GIS and other landscape scale meteorological descriptions of key elements of the Sierra Nevada mountains, overlaid with the concentrations of organic contaminants in water
- expand toxicology test of tadpoles with individual chemicals and mixtures
- correlate known or extrapolated landscape-scale contamination patterns and chemical toxicity data with known or expected amphibian populations
- determination of origins of pesticides, toxics, etc. – regional or global?
- describe temporal and spatial patterns of distribution of the most used chemicals in the San Joaquin Valley
- identify the topographic and spatial attributes of the landscape that influence contaminant distribution – valley flows, transport in a complex terrain
- identify easy, inexpensive methodology for long term monitoring (precipitation, vegetation, surface water, resin samplers)
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